

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c, and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT HOME
OUTPORTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage to any
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1910.
Completes Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Agents in all the Foreign
Settlements throughout the Far
East.

No. 16,382. 號二十八百三千大萬一第 日三念月九年二統宣 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1910. 二月三日 聖五金月十一年九月一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

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[134-1]

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WHOLESOME.

[146]

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A strong British Corporation Registered
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[1472]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [1728]

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. ...
every 2 hours.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement of the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vanc Road Central. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers. Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [1152]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure to advise our CUSTOMERS and the
PUBLIC GENERALLY that, under the Superinten-
dence of our new FACTORY EXPERT, recently arrived in the
Colony (who has had 18 years' experience in the leading Shoe
Factories of the United States), we are NOW prepared to supply
the FINEST up-to-date MEN'S BOOTS and SHOES in our
well-known brands "SUPREME" and "LILY" to suit the
taste of everyone. Only the finest Leather and Materials are
used, and the best workmanship guaranteed.

At an early date, which will be duly notified, we shall be
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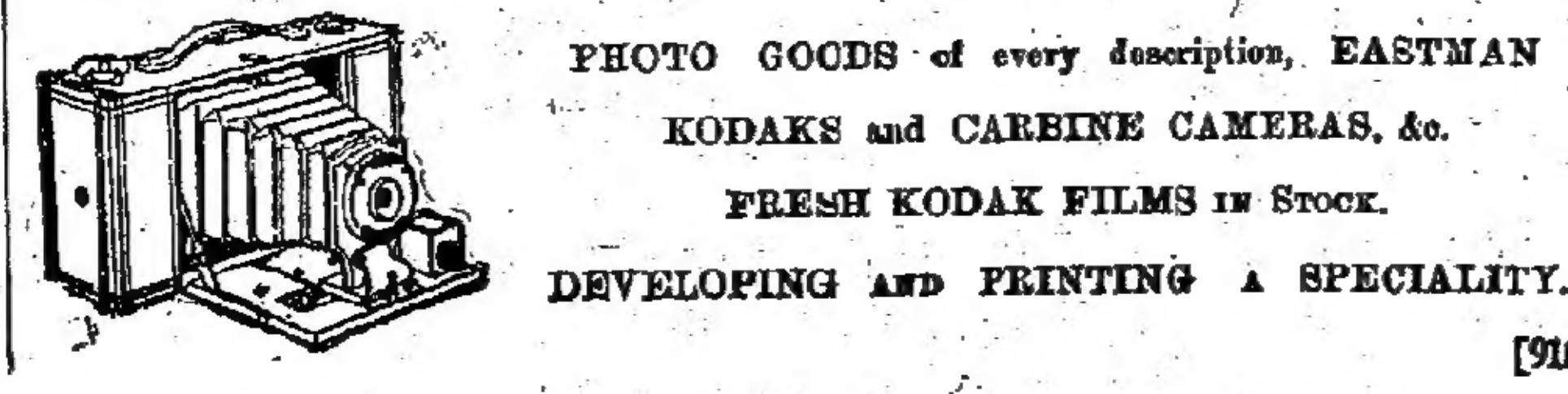
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[1910]

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THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA BOMBAY WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MARCH 16TH, 1911,
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[128]

C. LAZARUS & CO., CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES

MANUFACTURED BY

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

ARE

KNOWN THROUGHOUT

INDIA.

[1747-2]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK having
amalgamated with the Banque du Nord
on 17th October, 1910, under the style of the
RUSSO-ASIAN BANK, all the Assets and
Liabilities of the former are transferred to
the RUSSO-ASIAN BANK.

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1910. [1119]

NOTICE.

THE Assets, Liabilities and Business of the
RUSSO-CHINESE BANK have been
taken over by the RUSSO-ASIAN BANK
as from the 17th day of October, 1910,
and the Business formerly carried on by the
RUSSO-CHINESE BANK will be continued by
the RUSSO-ASIAN BANK in the same premises
and under the same management.

RUSSO-ASIAN BANK.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1910. [1119]

NOTICE OF FIRM

SUN SHING.

THE BUSINESS of the SUN SHING is
now being carried on in co-partnership by
the undersigned at the usual address, No. 90,
Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, and
Mr. LEUNG WING PO has been Appointed
MANAGER.

The Public are respectfully solicited to
continue their patronage and confidence, and
their Orders will be carried out
promptly and satisfactorily.

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WM. FARMER
Proprietor

Every information and special attention given
to Tourists.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—“FARMER, MACAO.”

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRATA ROAD.

Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
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GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.

Every information and special attention given
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Gold and White Capsule ... 35E—FINEST OLD BROWN
BRANDY, Gold and White
Capsule ... 40

F—HENNESSY * * * ... 30

HOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR ... 40

Per Doz.

FINE PALE COGNAC (Marie
Brizard & Roger's) ... \$20.80S. O. F. V. O. COGNAC
(Marie Brizard & Roger's) ... 64.80VERY FINE LIQUEUR
COGNAC, 60 Years Old
(Marie Brizard & Roger's) ... 100.00Note—For Hongkong the above Prices will
be increased by the amount of duty payable
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A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
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[25]

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Only communications relating to the news
column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and
addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of
good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on
one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that
have already appeared in other papers will be
inserted.

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BIRTHS.

On October 18th, at Shanghai, the wife of
WALTER F. WINGROVE, of a son.

On October 18th, at Shanghai, the wife of
C. A. WEATHERHEAD, a son.

MARRIAGE.

On October 18th, at Shanghai, FRANK
BAYLIS, to HILDA BERTHA HUGHES.

DEATHS.

On October 11th, at the Llandrindod Wells
Nursing Home, Wales, ANNIE, the beloved
wife of J. W. JOHN, I. M. Customs Service,
Shanghai.

On October 20th, at Shanghai, CHARLES
ALFRED PETERS, wharfinger, Shanghai and
Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., aged 49 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIGUY ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 13L, FLINT STREET, EC.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 25TH, 1910.

SIAM, by the death of King CHULALONKORN,
has lost a sagacious administrator as well
as a well-beloved sovereign. He had reigned
over the Kingdom longer than any monarch
in the annals of his country, and it will be
recalled that just two years ago when his
Majesty reached the fortieth year of his
reign the occasion was made a time of
popular rejoicing throughout the country.

A national memorial was erected at
Bangkok, the capital city, in the King's
honour, and on that occasion His Majesty
himself in reply to an address of congratulation
reviewed in general terms
the history of his reign. It devolved upon
King CHULALONKORN when he was called
to succeed his father on the Throne of Siam
to inaugurate a revolutionary reform in the
methods of administration to meet changed
times and circumstances. In former days
the chief cares of Government in Siam,

were the King's own words, were
fighting the country's enemies, repelling
invasion, extending and consolidating
the power of Siam, and, again,
fostering the development of agriculture
among the people." Of foreign trade there
was but little, and what there was of it was
confined to adjacent countries and carried
on by only a small class of the population.
It was in the reign of KING CHULALONKORN's
father that friendly relations were entered
into with foreign nations and the way paved
for more extensive international commerce.
He perceived that administrative changes
were necessary to national progress, but he
lived long enough to take only the initial
steps. The task of elaborating these
reforms devolved upon his son CHULALONKORN.
Sir ANDREW CLARKE, who was at
that time Governor of the Straits Settlements,
sent a special mission to Bangkok to represent
him at the Coronation, and this led to a friendly relationship between the King and Sir ANDREW, which was maintained down to the time of the British
diplomat's death in 1902. Among the
earliest communications Sir ANDREW received
from the King was one which read as follows: "Only by the support of a
powerful country can a weak one be rapidly
developed, and therefore we beg that Your
Excellency appointed by H.M. QUEEN
VICTORIA, to govern a British Colony, which
is very close to Siam, will suggest and
advise us as to whatever is likely rapidly
and largely to develop our resources." Sir
ANDREW, his biographer tells us, always
held that a great opportunity of increasing
British influence in Siam was lost at this
time by the apathy of the British Government.
Nevertheless, Sir ANDREW was
able to render great service to the King
and his country a few years later when he
was invited to visit Bangkok to settle
a dispute between the First King
(CHULALONKORN) and the Second King
(his cousin, whose claims had the support of
the ex-Regent and the British Consul).
With admirable tact Sir ANDREW effected
a reconciliation on terms which placed
beyond doubt or cavil His Majesty's
authority over the armed forces of
the Kingdom and assured to His Majesty
the exclusive right of controlling and
regulating its finances. Sir ANDREW, in
a letter to Lady CLARKE at that time
described King CHULALONKORN as "really
sharp and clever," and also well-meaning.
During the forty-two years of his eventful
reign, His Majesty has given ample proof
of the correctness of that estimate. It was
an empty boast when the late King declared
a couple of years ago that greater changes
had been accomplished in the last forty
years for the welfare of the race than in
any five hundred years of Siam's national
existence. Progress, it is true, has been
much slower in Siam than it has been in
Japan, but it will ever stand to the honour
of King CHULALONKORN that throughout
his long reign he has shown himself
an enlightened and sagacious ruler,
consistently striving to secure the advancement
and prosperity of his kingdom and the
welfare of all his subjects. We believe
the new King is thoroughly imbued with
the spirit and the ideals of his lamented
father, and what is already known of the
new ruler inspires confidence in the belief
that he will worthily carry on and
develop the enlightened policy which has
distinguished the long reign just brought
to a close.

One British case of diphtheria, one Chinese
fatal case of enteric fever, and one British case
of puerperal fever were notified in the Colony
last week.

Sir Robert Bredon has informed a Press
representative in England that since his return
from China, he had tried to see Sir Edward
Grey, but the latter would not see him.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. J. R.
Wood sentenced a native to two weeks' imprisonment
for being in unlawful possession of
two bags of rice.

The marriage is announced to take place at
the Cathedral at Shanghai to-day of Mr. C.
L. Williams, of the U.S. Consular service,
fatally stationed at Newchwang and Chefoo as
Vice and Deputy Consul-General, and Miss
D. Endicott, of Shanghai.

A Chinese who appeared before Mr. J. R.
Wood at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge
of returning from banishment, told his Worship
he came back to worship his ancestors. He
was sentenced to six months' imprisonment
and four hours' stocks.

A school boy, while cycling along Bonham
Road on Sunday, ran down a woman carrying a
child. He offered to compensate her with \$10.
She asked \$30, and as the boy declined to pay
this amount, he was taken before Mr. E. B.
Hallifax at the Magistracy. His Worship
suggested a compromise, and the woman agreed
to accept \$15.

Firework displays are advertised on page 4 to
take place at the Happy Retreat, Happy
Valley to-night and to-morrow night.

A special excursion on the Kowloon railway
to the terminus and back is advertised for this
afternoon. Particulars will be found in our
advertising columns.

Herr Dernburg, the late German Minister for
the Colonies, was entertained to dinner by the
members of the German community at the Club
Germania last night. Mr. A. Becker presided
over a company which numbered about eighty.
The proceedings were private.

Lieut. Davidson of The Buffs, who has
acted as hon. treasurer and secretary of the
Bedford Relief Fund in leaving the Colony on
Wednesday next per H.M.T. *Bokilia*, and we
are asked to mention that all communications
etc. dealing with the Bedford Relief Fund
should in future be sent to Mr. G. Balloch,
c/o Messrs. Gilman & Co.

The *Peking Daily News* in a leading article
on the Hongkong University project wishes Sir
Frederick Lugard's efforts unparallel success
and hopes the Hongkong University will stand
high among the Universities of the world.
Our contemporary says: "It is gratifying to
learn that Sir Frederick Lugard will make a
short stay in this Capital on his way to Hong-
kong, where he is much respected and loved as
a most benevolent Governor."

Herr Heinzen, managing director of the
North German Lloyd S. S. Company in Bremen,
arrived in Hongkong early yesterday morning
by the French Mail steamer *Oceanus* from
Shanghai. Herr Heinzen, who is on a
business trip in the interest of his Company and
who has already visited Australia, New Guinea,
Japan and North China, intends spending about
a week in Hongkong, Canton and Macao, and
will probably sail for Singapore on Nov. 2nd by
N.D.L. s. *Vorck*.

Since the Government has encouraged the
Chinese to keep cats with a view to keeping away
rats and exterminating plagues the cat has grown
to be considered an animal of value, and con-
sequently worthy the attention of the thief.
Yesterday a coolie appeared before Mr. J. R.
Wood at the Magistracy on a charge of stealing
one of the feline species, and the animal
was exhibited in Court and made its presence
felt. A coolie saw the defendant coming out of
a house in Chung Hing Street carrying a
bag in which the cat was concealed. When the
defendant saw the coolie he dropped the bag
and ran. The constable after securing the bag
gave chase, and caught the thief in Queen's
Road. When he had heard the evidence his
Worship sent the defendant to prison for four
days.

HARVESTON'S CIRCUS.

The circus will arrive in Hongkong this week
and will open on the usual ground at Causeway
Bay on Friday next. The advertisement
appearing on another page gives a length list
of attractions, which it will be seen will
maintain Harveston's reputation and should
ensure large public patronage.

SCHOOLBOY CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

A scholar named Ng Shih Po, who resides on the
first floor of 28, Stanley Street, was charged
before Mr. E. B. Hallifax at the Magistracy
yesterday with assaulting a school girl 14 years
of age on May 32nd. The complainant resides in
the same house as defendant, and when she re-
turned from school one day the boy is alleged to
have accused her of borrowing and lending money,
and to have given her a sound thrashing. She
complained to the police, a summons was taken out
against the accused, but he failed to appear.
Then a warrant was issued, but the boy is said to
have evaded this by going to Canton and remaining
there. Yesterday he returned to the Colony, surrendered
himself to the police, and was arraigned before Mr. Hallifax. Mr. Otto
Kong Sing appeared for the defence, and the
hearing was adjourned.

MUSICAL TREAT FOR HONGKONG.

M. RAFALEWSKI AND MISS LILI SHARP.

M. Rafalewski (Court pianist and violinist),
and Miss Lili Sharp, the Australian Nightingale
of the Kublik Concerts, London, and gold
medalist, have arrived in Hongkong.

They have decided to give a recital on a date yet to be
fixed upon, before proceeding on their world's tour.
A great deal of interest will naturally be
taken in this function, and a large
audience will no doubt give the artists the
welcome to which they are entitled. At Siuila
they performed at the Town Hall under the
distinguished patronage and in the presence of
the Viceregal party, H. E. The Lieutenant
Governor of the Far East, and Lady Dane, and
Lord Kitchener. The artists were afterwards
presented to H. E. the Countess of Minto, who
congratulated them on their programme, and at
Darjeeling their highly successful recitals
were also under the patronage of H. E. the
Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. It is interesting
to know that Madame Albani's visit
to Australia, she expressed a great opinion
of Miss Sharp's future career. Miss Sharp has
amongst other things accomplished the unpre-
dicted feat of taking prizes as a young girl
for contralto, mezzo-soprano and soprano in one
afternoon. Critics have acclaimed M. Rafale-
wski as a marvel. He was the favourite pupil
of the Hungarian master Remenyi. Rafalewski
now plays on his late master's famous Guar-
nerius del Gesu violin, which cost £750.

We understand that the visitors will give
their first concert at the end of the present week
when a veritable musical treat may be expected.

The Chamber rose in the absence
of a quorum, and M. Venizelos told
his friends that he intends to resign.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOK SAN PO."]

CHINA'S BUDGET.

PEKING, October 24th.

It is estimated that the Imperial
budget will show a deficit of
22,000,000 taels and the Provincial
budget a deficit of 25,000,000.

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

DEATH OF KING OF SIAM.

CROWN PRINCE PROCLAIMED KING.

LONDON, October 23rd.

A Reuter's message from Bangkok
states that the King of Siam died
after a few days' illness.

The cause of death was uremia.

The Crown Prince has been
proclaimed King.

Sir Hormusjee Mody, Acting Con-
sul for Siam in Hongkong, writes
to us—It is with sincere regret that
I have to forward for your information
copy of a telegram received by me last
night:—

[COPY OF TELEGRAM.]

"With profound sorrow I announce the
unusual event which has overtaken Siam—
the demise of His Majesty Chulalonkorn
after a short illness from an acute attack of
uremia on Sunday morning at 12.45. Court
mourning one year, including three months,
of which the first is full mourning. His Royal Highness the
Crown Prince has been proclaimed King
Maha Vajiravudh."

(Signed) DEVAWONGSE.

THE PERSIAN DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, October 24th.

A Berlin telegram states, in reference
to anticipations in the Press, that the British Note to Persia will
be the forerunner of partition, the
semi-official "Norddeutscher Zeitung" says the announcement that Great
Britain has no intention of encroaching
on the integrity of Persia has induced a calmer view of the situation
both in Europe and Persia.

LIEUT. SUTTOR RE-ARRESTED.

LONDON, October 24th.

Ex-Lieutenant Sutor, who has re-
cently resigned his commission, has been re-arrested in connection with
certain Press interviews.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

LOAN NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

LONDON, October 24th.

The Franco-Turkish Loan negotia-
tions have been broken off.

Turkey objects to the extent of the
supervision over her finances which
France requires should be given to
French officials.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GREECE.

LONDON, October 23rd.

It is reported from Athens that in
the Chamber of Deputies the Prime
Minister, M. Venizelos, made a state-
ment in which he said that the
Government intended to maintain
discipline in the Army and to enforce
the laws.

Greece required a long period of
peace and tranquillity for the task of
regeneration, and the Premier de-
manded a vote of confidence in the
Government.

After a heated debate the supporters
of Messrs. Ralli and Mavromichalis
withdrew.

The Chamber rose in the absence
of a quorum, and M. Venizelos told
his friends that he intends to resign.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 24th October.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

HAMBURG LETTER.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

September 29th.

The weather this last fortnight has been so fine (straw hats have reappeared on Change) and trade, partly owing to the continued labour troubles in Germany and England, has been so bad that I feel inclined in this letter to devote my attention principally to other than commercial matters.

THE MAYOR.

To begin with, then, and presuming that some of your readers will from Hamburg, I would mention that the Mayor of this great city, Mr. William O'Swald, on Sunday last, with his good lady, daughter of a former partner of Messrs I. H. Morel & Co., celebrated his golden wedding, the Senate of Hamburg presenting him with a magnificent sponge.

Although the O' in his name has quite an Irish flavour about it, his family on the contrary originally came from Siberia, where they can trace their ancestry back for some 300 years. His grandfather some 140 years ago migrated to Hamburg, and soon afterwards was entrusted by King William II. of Prussia with an important commercial post under the Crown. His son in 1831 founded the firm of W. O'Swald & Co. in Hamburg, trading with Zanzibar, Madagascar and Africa—and likewise was the recipient of Prussian Consul-General of many Royal favours. The son again, the present Mayor, achieved special distinction about 1860 by bringing about a commercial treaty between the Sultan of Zanzibar and the German Hansa towns.

Together with his brother he has succeeded in steadily increasing the world-wide reputation of his firm, from which latter he retired only a few years ago.

THE SCHROEDER COLLECTION OF PICTURES.

I venture to think nobody was more pleased than he when he received on behalf of the town of Hamburg the marvellous collection of pictures bequeathed to it by the late Baron Henry Schröder, of London. The pictures found a worthy home in the "Kunsthall," where I went to inspect them a few days ago.

Many of them are well known, such as Jerome's "Phryne before the Judges," and his "Mahomedans at Prayer," Meissonier's "Chess-players," Rosa Bonheur's "Changing the Pasture," P. Delaroche's "Napoleon in Fontainebleau" in 1814, Arie Schaeffer's "Francia di Rimini" Alms Tadema's "Vintage Festival in Ancient Rome," and his "Triumph of Bacchus," and L. Knorr's "Village Council," but there are also many others by these artists, and, moreover, I noticed glorious examples by the great French painters Troyon, Daubigny, Dupré, Cam, Corot, Decamps, F. Frère, Roybet, and Gallart. Finally, other countries are represented by T. T. Flinck, Ad. von Menzel, von Pottendorf, Hans Gude, M. von Munkacsy, Tonwark, Seizmunt, Schreyer Leyns—Henrietta Brown's touching picture, "Sisters of Mercy," occupying a specially favoured position. Truly a marvellous collection of immense value, both artistically and commercially, of which the Hamburg citizens may well be proud, and which the cranky German "Societist School" might do well to study and profit by. Apart from the Schröder Collection, I was much struck by a number of canvases by Graf Kalkwirth, an artist living near Hamburg, and who delights in delineating the features of Hamburg citizens and citizens, and scenes from the harbour and river, with its boats and barges and turbulent waters—as well as glimpses of the surrounding country.

POLICE DOGS.

An interesting event this last week has been the official trial of police-dogs on the Römer racecourse, where many prizes were awarded.

These clever animals are trained to do the most extraordinary things in tracing criminals, finding lost property, etc. They have been in constant use now for some time in this part of the world and have achieved excellent results many murderers owing their capture and proof of guilt to the keen scent and wonderful instinct of these dogs.

MUSHROOMS.

A trade which in a small way has assumed considerable proportions of late years is the gathering of mushrooms in the pine forests of North Germany. According to the "Tugelk's Rundschau," whole families take to this occupation the moment the first mushroom of the season pops its head through the moss. Father, mother and child go out at daybreak with their baskets and barrows and carry their spoil in the evening to the village inn, where the dealer is eagerly expecting their arrival. Some families collect as much as 150 to 200 lbs. a day so plentiful has been the crop this wet season and though sometimes they get no more than 3d. a lb. for them, the gatherers were well content with their receipts.

GERMAN TOYS.

Passing to a more important and yet apparently minor matter, it may interest your readers to see some figures relating to the export of toys from Germany. In 1907, says the "Hamburger Nachrichten," some £4,000,000 worth were exported; in 1908 over £3,000,000; in 1909 the amount once more approached £4,000,000, and this year promises to beat the record.

COTTON.

I have previously referred to the impasse in the bill of lading matter for cotton from American ports and that most European banks refused to accept drafts against them unless guaranteed by American banks, a demand which these banks refused to accede to. Last week a meeting took place in London of a number of leading European banks, at which fresh proposals were drawn up to be submitted to the American banks, which may lead to a satisfactory settlement of this vexed question.

By this way the "September Corner" in cotton has ignominiously collapsed both in Liverpool and New York. Talking of cotton I must tell you that Mr. Theodore H. Price, the great American cotton operator, claims to have invented a cotton-picking machine, which, worked by one man, will pick as much cotton in a day as can be picked by fifty men by hand. He says he has successfully tested the machine in the Texas cotton fields early in September.

DYNAMO WORKS SOLD.

I learn that the well-known Falten-Guillema's dynamo works have been sold to the Allgemeine Elektrotechnik Gesellschaft of Berlin.

PURE RADIUM METAL.

I must not close this letter without telling you of a further wonderful achievement by Mme. Curie, who with her husband was the first to discover radium. She, with her collaborator Debierne, has now succeeded in producing the pure radium metal. It was done by the electrolytic treatment of radium bromide, and the distilling of the amalgam obtained. The pure metal is white in colour, but turns black when exposed to the air. Its atomic weight is 206, and the hitherto known characteristics of radium showed themselves in a still more prominent way. Paper brought into touch with it was set alight and water is separated into its chemical components. The small amount of metal obtained was secured in airtight glass-tube.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS IN CHOSEN.

EARLY MARRIAGES AND THEIR EVIL EFFECTS.

There seems to be all but a consensus of opinion that Korean boys on the whole are as smart and clever as Japanese boys. In school, in commercial establishments, factories, and everywhere else, writes a correspondent of the "Scoul Press," one hears a decidedly favourable opinion of Korean boyhood. The reputation, however, begins to wane as soon as these same boys have reached maturity. It is asserted that later on they make little progress in their work, that they are timid in discharge of duty, and that they scarcely show any interest in their occupation more than that aroused by dread of dismissal. Possibly several causes may combine to make up such premature individual degeneration, but I think the most serious of these causes will be found in the custom of early marriage. The evil of the custom has lately been recognized by a limited section of intelligent Koreans, and during his reign H. H. Prince Yi deemed it necessary to issue an edict against the custom. 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Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

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WANTED.

A small STEAM CRANE, capable of lifting 2 tons at a Maximum Radius of 18 feet. Please reply under "X. X. X." Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 25th October, 1910. [1212]

AT THE HAPPY RETREAT.
(Opposite the Race Course.)

COME and WITNESS THE GENUINE FIREWORKS DISPLAY, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), 25th inst., and TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 26th inst., both Nights, from 7.30 to 11 P.M.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION:

Reserved Seats First Class ... \$1.00
Ground Seats First Class ... 50c
Ground Seats Second Class ... 30c

Tickets to be obtained from:

U. N. Wong Nai Chung, and

MESSES. SINCERE & CO., Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1910. [1210]

"INVER" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"INVERESK".

Capt. A. H. Smith, will be despatched as above on about the 8th Nov.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1910. [1211]

APCAR LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING".

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Insurance has been effected.

Consignees of Calcutta Cargo are requested to sign General Average Bond before taking delivery of their Cargo.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1910. [1205]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles.

Japan and Korea.

A Scar.

On Laws and Their Effects.

British Prestige in China.

The Situation in Persia.

The Churches and the Opium Question.

Commercial Relations China and America

Hongkong News.

Weddings in Hongkong.

Forthcoming Marriage.

The Visit of Mr. R. P. Scherzer.

Financial Panic Averted in Canton.

Morder Charge against an American

Bluejacket.

Trouble at Kowloon Docks.

Accident to Mr. H. J. Dodge.

Arrival of Transport.

Correspondence: Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Audit.

Fire Brigade Competition.

Hongkong Football Association.

The Last Gymkhana.

Chinese Senate.

Educational Statistics in China.

Railway Loans.

The Inquisitive Lady Passenger.

Bedford Relief Fund.

Farewell to H. E. Liu Yu-Lin.

Kulangsu (Amoy) Municipal Council.

The Building Collapse in Morrison Street.

Company Meeting:

Canton Insurance Office, Limited.

The Ta Ching Bank.

Sporting Notes.

Chinese Separation Case.

Financial Situation in Peking.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Finance Committee.

St. Stephen's College.

The Accident to the H. A. L. S. "Armenia."

Big Fire at Wan Chai.

Departure of Mr. Scherzer.

American Commercial Delegate to China.

Macao Notes.

Suicide at Foochow.

Chambers of Commerce in China.

Former Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Bank Asiatic Bank.

H. M. S. "Bedford."

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ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.ENTIRE CHANGE OF
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Hongkong, 24th October, 1910. [1203]

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COMMERCE IN WAR TIME.

**LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S
WARNING.**

ANOTHER LETTER TO MR. ASQUITH.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., has addressed the following further open letter to the Prime Minister:

1, Great Cumberland-place, London, September 9, 1910.

Sir,—On Tuesday I had the honour to address you an open letter in which were set forth some of the facts of the present situation with regard to naval defence, and the conclusion to be drawn from them. Briefly, these facts are that our existing shipbuilding programme is so inadequate that within three years British naval supremacy will be forfeited. The conclusion drawn from them is that a new Naval Defence Act, financed by a substantial loan, should at once be put into force.

The danger which I felt it to be my duty to indicate to you, sir, as the head of the Executive Government, and through you to the British people, will culminate by the year 1913-14. The danger with which I now propose to deal is imminent in the existing condition of international relations, and will become operative immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities, and even (in my judgment) before a state of war is formally declared.

The British trade routes of the world are at this moment almost wholly unguarded, and there exist no practicable arrangement whatever for providing increased defence in time of war.

British trade, in the event of war, would therefore be exposed to the attacks of privateers on all routes.

The immediate results would be:

1. A sharp rise in the rates of insurance.

2. A sharp rise in the prices of raw material and the necessities of life.

3. Refusal of shipowners to allow their vessels to leave port.

4. A heavy fall in the price of securities.

The privateering of the future will be conducted as it was in the past, by merchantmen transformed into duly licensed privateers.

Privateering (except in the case of the United States) was abolished by the Declaration of Paris of 1856. It was permitted to be revived in practice by Russia during the Russo-Japanese War, and an attempt has since been made to legalize privateering by the Declaration of London of 1909.

But the legal aspect of the question is immaterial, except in so far as it provides an unmistakable indication of the policy to be pursued by foreign nations in the event of a maritime war.

That policy is secretly to equip swift merchantmen with guns and guns crews prior to the declaration of war; to provide their captains with the necessary formal documents required to transform a merchant vessel on the high seas into a privateer; and to telegraph orders to begin operations to all ports at a given moment. After the declaration of war such merchant ships (unless they are thus transformed into privateers) can, of course, use neutral ports closed in time of war (except for twenty-four hours) to regular warships.

Privateering has been revived under conditions which enormously enlarge its powers to injure British trade.

No measures of any kind have been taken by the British Government to guard against this danger.

In the year 1805 there were in commission 250 frigates and sloops—the cruiser of their day—which all save about 40 were disposed upon the trade routes.

In those days attacks on commerce were conducted by regular warships and by vessels carrying letters of marque. After the Declaration of Paris of 1856 it was supposed that the only danger to apprehend with regard to commerce was the *guerre de course* conducted by regular warships.

Under these circumstances the Royal Commission on Supply of Food and Raw Material in Time of War of 1905 entirely omitted the consideration of privateering, confining their researches solely to the possibilities of commerce-destroying by regular vessels of war.

The evidence submitted to the Commission revealed the gravest misgiving, even under these favourable conditions, on the part of many witnesses.

The evidence of the Admiralty was expressly based upon their own assumption that in the event of war half the seaborne trade would be stopped. (They did not state which half.) They qualified that assumption, however, by stating that they did not really believe that the trade of the country would be so greatly reduced. The Admiralty also wrote to the Commissioners as follows:

The Admiralty do not feel able to express any opinion as to the period which would be likely to elapse before the question as to whether our supplies will be able to come in regularly or not will have been settled, as the course of a naval war must be influenced by factors which would of necessity vary according to the Power or Powers with which we are at war.

Such is the deliberate statement of the Admiralty with regard to the most serious danger with which this country would be menaced. I have been unable to discover its meaning.

The Admiralty added, however:

That we shall probably get supplies, and plenty of them, but that the prices will be driven up by the advance of insurance and freightage.

In the Statement of Reservations and Supplementary Report by the Duke of Sutherland, G.C., the Right Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P., Sir H. St. John-Karr, C.M.G., M.P., and Mr. H. H. S. Cunyngham, C.B., appears the following passage dealing with the evidence of naval officers unconnected with the Admiralty.

61. Notwithstanding the views which he had put before us, Sir Cyprian Bridge was not the least afraid about our food supplies in time of war, "but on the condition," viz., "that we distributed our cruisers properly, and that we had enough of them to hunt other people."

Upon the crucial question, however, of the number of cruisers available for "hunting other people," he confessed he should like to see more, a desire we may observe, which was shared by every naval witness we examined.

Here, again, we find ourselves in difficulty, because since this evidence was given we find from the Return presented to the House of Commons on the 5th March this year that, instead of their number being increased, no less than 50 cruisers and 84 other ships, making 143 altogether, have been struck off the effective list of warships during the present year.

From these observations it is clear that even under conditions in which attacks upon seaborne commerce delivered by regular warships were alone regarded the protection afforded by the Navy was considered inadequate, and that the Report was published a great part of that protection had been withdrawn.

It has not since been replaced. But in the meantime the danger to which British commerce is exposed have been multiplied twenty-fold,

and—so far as may be deduced from their statements—the Admiralty themselves, the position was inacurate five years ago, what is it now?

The position to-day may be defined as an almost total inability to guard against a sudden and an insidious method of attack, secretly organised, which might inflict a vital injury before any decisive action could be fought and which does not depend for its first success upon obtaining the command of the sea:

I proceed to give my reasons for our inability to meet the depredations of privateers. In order to repel such attacks it is necessary that ships of war be stationed where they can control a certain area. These areas being conterminous, what is practically a completely effective control is established.

Such was actually the system in use before the reduction of the cruiser force occurred to which the Commissioners refer with some appearance of a not unreasonable consternation.

The armed patrol at present existing to control the trade routes and the whole contiguous area is as follow:

Thirty cruisers to guard wealth in transportation (ships and cargoes) which on any given day is worth £180,000,000, or annually some £1,200,000,000 carried in British bottoms to a volume of 12,253,354 tons.

Upon these thirty cruisers distributed in various parts of the world depends the security of the greater part of the food supply, raw material, and wealth of these islands.

The protection of the trade routes of the world is distributed as follows:

Atlantic Coast of North America, four training cruisers, three attached to the main force, occasionally on station.

India and Persian Gulf, five cruisers, five subsidiary vessels.

East Pacific, West Coast, two small sloops.

South-East Coast of America, none.

South Africa, West Coast, three cruisers.

China, Japan, Singapore, six cruisers, two sloops three gun-boats.

West Coast of America, two small sloops.

South-West Coast of Africa, none.

South America, West Coast, three cruisers.

South Africa, East Coast, one sloop.

China, Japan, Singapore, six cruisers, two sloops three gun-boats.

South America, East Coast, one sloop.

South Africa, South Africa, one sloop.

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Singapore, October 13.

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2/-	Bukit Kajang ..	2.17.6	pm	2/-	Rumbia ..	3/6 pm
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1/-	Bukit Rajah ..	17.10.0	150%	10/-	R. Est. of Krian
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